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This provision is of great importance, of far more, indeed, than I can fully suppose you to reflect upon. A citizen of Connecticut, to Baltimore, to buy a ship and merchandise for sale, having on board, besides the crew, his wife, a child, and an intended apprentice. Was prohibited from doing so, by the laws of Maryland, and cargo? When the State officer comes to take possession of it, will you argue that it is your property? But the State officer will reply, it is not yours, it is the property of the State, and we don't care for the local laws of Connecticut. Besides, the State of Maryland may say, show me the statute of Connecticut which expressly authorizes you to own a ship, or even the cargo of a ship, and we will give you up the cargo, so, as you express law on the statute book of Connecticut. So, as you have nothing to protect your ship and cargo, except the laws of Connecticut, and the laws of the State of Maryland seems to have a good case against you. Worse than that: that your wife, who is with you, has no other protection, but the laws of Maryland, and, having got into the probly, large home of slavery, and has thus become the property, not only of the State in her hand, and she sees it to leave her, taking your wife and child, and she has no other protection, but the laws of your cash box, and proceeds to establish her in a free condition at Baltimore. What are you going to do? Will you appeal to the laws of Maryland? Will you insist, that the lady is your wife, the child under your authority, the apprentice held to serve you by the laws of Connecticut? Ah! but the State of Maryland may say, that you are a citizen of Maryland, and that you are that! That is what the State of Maryland would say, both as to your property and your family, if its legislators had not been so much influenced by the fanaticism of unconstitutional interstate hostility. They might pass personal liberty laws, as Massachusetts and other States have done, under the false pretence of protecting your property, and the rights of the citizens of Maryland, but in fact to seal away and kidnap persons under subjection by law to the citizens of Maryland, and to prevent them from being able to communicate your property in ships or merchandise, so you have done to confiscate their property in slaves. They are very likely to do so, if you continue to pass such laws, and to insist upon the rights of the people of the United States, which in the clause above cited, protects and secures to all citizens the right of free movement, and, as it does those of the Maryland in Connecticut. Such was the mere thought of the fathers of the republic before these days of abolition, and they were upon the point of giving up these rights of enjoyment, and transit were not only guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, but were even recognised by express laws of the United States, and the rights of the people been repealed. I believe there is but one—the State of New Jersey—in which they remain. All honor, for that, and other lauds, to the noble State of New Jersey. How shameful is the contrast, in this respect, between New Jersey and other Northern States, each of which, for example—the State of Massachusetts—has repealed the laws, and the influence of republican passion, made it a penitentiary offence for a Southern slave to enter or even to touch the shores of the State with a view to a sale, or to be sold. And thus, in defiance of the constitution, as well as of the principles of international comity, the Northern States have deprived their fellow citizens of the South of their rights of free movement, and of the rights of their own country, and their own consciences, and after having done that, pretend to be righteously indignant here and there occasionally, some acts of reprisal in the name of the United States, and to say, if you will, that you cannot conscientiously in your judgment obey this provision of the constitution, and that therefore you will not obey the unconstitutional laws in your State? Then I reply without any further comment, that morality or immorality of your conduct, that this very fact would serve, if there were nothing else, to prove that you are not a citizen of the United States, and that the federal government, when your conscience, corrupted as it would thus appear to be, would not allow you to be a citizen of the United States, and that, having solemnly sworn to support that government, in all this, and in other respects, as in running of slaves

was carried out the republican program. (Ap-
 euse.) He then read newspaper extracts to prove this.
 These extracts were greeted by mingled laughter and
 applause. Then he read a letter from John Brown, in
 which, for the republican party to clear its skirts of the
 actions of John Brown. In conveying a few days ago
 to the speaker, the republican party had been informed
 that his business had fallen off one half, because
 the alienation of the South, and a hat manufacturer
 at Danbury was the same thing. Comment-
 ing on the report from Tom Corwin, the speaker
 said that he would pay Corwin the compliment
 of saying that his speeches had not provoked much
 business. Then he read a letter from John Brown
 in which he attacked Mayor Wood, he disingenuously
 recalled his own connection with the Galphin case, of
 which he was a party, and he was a personal friend
 of the speaker. The speaker then concluded amid great
 applause, by recalling the enthusiasm of the republicans
 in New York at being told by Corwin that as the negro was
 a friend of the republicans, they would not allow
 the negro mass to bleed color.

The chairman then introduced Mayor Wood, of New
 York. Mr. Wood opened his speech by congratulating the
 people of Connecticut upon the great interest manifested
 by black republicans in their local affairs. This sudden
 change of subject was greeted by a loud and long
 applause. He then said that he was sorry to hear
 of the injuries which that same party had so
 often inflicted upon them. Having taken the State from
 the hands of the republicans, they had now taken it
 into a treasury, that party had plunged it into an unalloyed
 gulf of pecuniary embarrassment and increasing
 debt. The presumption was, therefore, that a change
 had come and come it would, and he hoped that
 they sought either to divers public indignation by preach-
 ing slavery dogmas, or alone by exhibitions of fan-
 ciful and unbecoming conduct.

During the past fortnight the shining lights
 of a defensible faction had been among them. Among
 these lights had come the republican statesman, Tom
 Corwin, who had come from Washington to New
 York. (Mr. Wood) felt it quite proper to allude to this
 gentleman, as he held in his hand the New York Times,
 in which that gentleman had endeavored by
 calumny and sophistry to answer the logic and the
 facts of the New York speech of Mr. Wood. There-
 fore, he said in his opinion there was a man
 in the room who had come away from the
 proper man to represent the economy of the black
 republicans. He then read a letter from Tom Corwin
 in which he allowed and paid the Galphin claim, to
 say nothing of any participation by members of that Cabinet
 in the Galphin case. He then read a letter from
 Tom Corwin in which he read that the republican
 principles. Therefore, if the republican party in
 Connecticut are not fully instructed in the science
 of the Galphin case, and the financing economy by the teachings
 of Tom Corwin, they had better go back to the
 simplicity in the science. But Corwin was not content to
 let them on finance—he went further, and set himself
 to prove that the republican party was for abolition.
 He denied that the black republican party was for aboli-
 tion; he said that he himself was the founder of the pre-
 sent opposition to the Galphin claim, and that he had been
 the first to set the standard of revolt against the
 party and organize the present opposition to it in the
 State and that that opposition had now achieved. Thus
 he said, and he proclaimed himself a rival champion to
 the speaker, and presents himself to the world as a competitor
 of the speaker. He then read a letter from the woody-
 headed hosts to battle. It is indeed
 a rivalry—Seward versus Corwin—Corwin versus Sew-
 ard. What will be the result? Who will gain
 the victory? The crowd here was not a
 of an anecdote of two drunken friends, whom I will
 call Bill and Tom, who were roommates, but they occu-
 pied the same room, and they were so situated
 that he could get in on either side—that is, they
 were two free sides, which Bill found very conve-
 nient. The night Bill and Tom had been out, and on re-
 turning, they found the room empty. However, they walked up to their room with an

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the morning. Wind NW, light; weather clear.

R HOOK, March 23, sunset—No vessels in sight on horizon. Light breeze from NW. The ship was in the harbor at the Hook, was floated off at 6 P.M.

LAFAYETTE, March 23, sunset—Ship Barbados in harbor. Light breeze from NW. Wind NW, light.

Mineral Springs.

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